

WORKING GIRLS' FUN.

ENJOYING THEMSELVES AT NEW YORK CITY'S FREE BATHS.

How They Compare in Physique with Their More Fashionable Sisters—A Girl's Antics.

In the period of excessive heat, which has killed off children by the dozen, melted the courage of the bravest, willed the enthusiasm of the most energetic and driven men to blowing out their alleged brains from mere discomfort, the city's free baths have been the best patronized institutions in town. It has lain in the line of my duty and pleasure to see several of them the past week, and the sight has been one of considerable interest. For one thing I have learned that, physically, the working girl compares very favorable with her luckier sisters who kick up their aristocratic little heels in the surf that tumbles upon expensive and fashionable beaches. This is not apparent at first, because when the working girl comes stepping out of the dressing-room ready for the bath her smooth outlines are not defined by the trim snugness of jersey-cloth and silk hose cut to artfully display while pretending to conceal feminine symmetry. No; she usually wears a thin skin of flimsy bag rented from the tenement and too big for her, or else a cast-off garment of her own almost too shrunken and tattered for decency.

Some queer combinations one sees. One red-haired girl, whose bare ankles were white as milk, had as a bathing garment a frayed red flannel petticoat and an old silk basque. Another wore what had once been the better for a bath. A third was still more unique and original in a calico Mother Hubbard for a tunic and her younger brother's trousers. The effect of this last was stunning, and the wearer of it paddled about in the cool salt water with a look of expression of one who had stampeded the steer-bow of his toward circumstances by the might of their own unaided intellect. Some of the girls, however, can afford cheap but pretty bathing suits, and these are usually the ones who swim and cannot afford to have their movements hampered with clinging garments. Many of them swim uncommonly well, and are fond of showing it off in the water. It's a pretty sight to see all the wet faces, rosy with the sharp kiss of salt water, turned upward, laughing and shouting to those on the edge, and the maze of round limbs confused together. For, as one could imagine, thinking of the half-naked limbs, most of them have led are extremely well formed.

When the water melts down the crude lines of their ill-fitting garments it is discoverable that the upper classes do not monopolize feminine symmetry. But as a rule all these girls have bad feet, with the joints twisted out of place and the whole foot and its five toes the most misshapen and distorted thing you can well imagine. This is the result, I fancy, of the bad shoes they wear, too short and with ill-fitting lining and wretched heels. There is nothing a woman's status can so easily mark by as the style of shoe she has on and the straightness of her foot. In spite of their crippled and malformed pedals they manage, with their desire for pleasure and freedom and play endless practical jokes on each other. Their favorite amusement seemed to be to smack the water suddenly with the palm of the open hand, immediately in front of a woman who was swimming and filled her mouth and eye full of water. A pretty little pool girl, with a dimple in her chin, who was a daring and beautiful swimmer, found her chief amusement in going up and sitting on the rail and then letting herself tumble over backward into the water. Every time she came down with a great splash the other women remonstrated, but to no purpose.

Finally one of them sauntered up there and sat down, to rest, apparently. Just as the offender threw herself backward this woman caught her by the foot and held her thus doubled backward over the rail. It was the greatest wonder she didn't snap her spine like a pipe stem. She didn't, but she squalled like nothing so much as a cat hung over a line and tied to the tail of another cat. The attendant came to the rescue, the pair of them tumbled into the water out of her reach, and a feminine naval battle ensued. They pinched and scratched, tripped each other up, pulled hair and lashed the whole bath into such a fury that police officers who witnessed the both of out of the bath and threatened to arrest them. No one can even fully realize the meaning of "madder than a wet hen," who has not seen two such belligerent females emerge from a watery encounter. The honors of the day appeared to rest with the dimple chin, who vowed she would come back next day and tumble backwards into the bath 450 times. Such troubles are rare, I believe.—*New York Cor. Brooklyn Eagle*.

World Time.

We imagine, says Flaminian, that we ascend very high into the past when we behold the ancient pyramids still standing on the plains of Egypt, the obelisks covered with mysterious hieroglyphics, the silent temples of Egypt, the antique pagodas of India, the idols of Mexico and Peru, the African ancestors, the monuments of the age of stone, the arms cut from silex, the arrows, the spears, the knives, the rapiers and the stone slings of our primitive barbarism. We hardly dare to speak of 10,000 or 20,000 years. But even if we should admit 100,000 years as the age of our species so slowly progressive, what would that be at the side of the apparently fabulous accumulation of centuries which have preceded us in the history of the planet? Allowing but 100,000 years to the quaternary age (the existing age), we see that the tertiary period must have lasted 300,000 years, the secondary, 200,000 years, the primary nearly 3,000,000, and the monadical more than 300,000 years. What is this history of life to the total history of the globe, which has required 300,000,000 years for the earth to solidify, while its exterior temperature was descending to 200°? And how many millions shall we need to add, to represent the time which has elapsed between the temperature of 200° and that of 70°, the probable maximum of organic life? The study of worlds opens to us in the order of time horizons as immense as those which open to us in the order of space; it causes us to think of eternity as we think of the infinite.

Practical Co-operation.

The subject of the introduction of manual training in our public schools is one that is surrounded by many difficulties—the difficulties of providing teachers, material and tools. And these difficulties are real, not imaginary. A writer in a recent number of the *Forum* says: "I am advocating a work-school, not a workshop. To turn the primary school into a training school for mechanics would be to fall into a very grievous excess. Manual labor was introduced, some time ago, into the houses of correction and into the orphan asylums, and, then, should the children of the elementary school, the sons and daughters of those who contribute to swell the contents of the public treasury, be less expert workmen and worse educated than those miserable creatures who fill our institutions of public

charity? Does not this seem a grave social injustice?"

How shall we provide tools? You will ask. How shall we fit up the workshop? Where shall we find teachers to instruct in the various mechanical arts, if we have no pecuniary assistance? I reply: Every little workman, once in love with his work, buys his own tools, as soon as he is able to make use of them, or else he sets about persuading his parents to buy him; at one time, a file; at another, a pair of pincers; at another, a hammer; and he will find this an easier task than that of the schoolmaster who tries to persuade them to buy a grammar, an arithmetic, or a geography. And be assured that the boy, once in possession of his tools, will occupy his hands and find work for himself. Instead of playing things, he will make them; and, what is more, he will not break them to pieces the next day, in order to see how they are made inside. For the purpose in question, the school-rooms at present existing are sufficient, if only slight modifications were introduced into the desks, rendering them serviceable for work as well as for study, as they now are in many well-regulated girls' schools. Again, the simple use of the more common implements may be taught by the common-school master, without his pretending to be either a master or a carpenter."

The Christian Union, referring to the above, says: "The feasibility and possibility of the co-operation of parents and pupils, once the interests of the pupils is aroused, there need be no doubt. Interest the pupil and you have enlisted the sympathy of the parents. Boys and girls would soon learn to save their pennies in order to own a tool, from which they might gain pleasure and profit. There are comparatively few teachers who cannot—at least after a little practice—guide and instruct a class in the use of tools. When this had been accomplished up to the point where the boys and girls wished further instruction, a manual training club might be formed, whose dues would pay for the services of a competent instructor for two hours each week. When parents are roused to the importance of this training, the battle will be won, and means devised to introduce manual training."

The Ethics of Hugging.

Hugging is a comparatively modern institution. Our ancestors never hugged. They calmly and demurely embraced. There's a big difference between a hug and an embrace. The hug is an earnest, quick impetuous contraction of the muscles of the arms and chest when the object to be hugged lies within the circle bounded by the arms while the chest is the goal or final point of the hug. The warmth of the hug is determined by the extent of the muscular contraction. But the hug is not anatomists assert, terminated when the object is brought in contact with the chest. On the contrary, the hug begins in the shell of the operation. The kernel is reached when the space between the huggers and huggée is annihilated, and the blade of a knife could scarcely be inserted between both surfaces. This is perhaps, the most dangerous stage of the operation. A pound, nay, a few ounces, of extra pressure, may result, if not in the dislocation of a rib, at least in the bursting of a corset-string with the almost inevitable destruction of bangs, montagues, waves, puffs, and such like headgear. The release, if not skillfully managed, is also attended with danger, and should be as gradual as the elementary practice.

Let us now argue on the part of the huggée, may a rule be suggested as hypocritical, and should have no right inducing the hugger to diminish the pressure. In like manner all danger signals in regard to the arrival of a third party on the scene should be investigated by the party of the first part before receiving the attention the genuine arrival of a parent or guardian might command. This may be done by a quick glance over the shoulder, and this rapid change of the direction of the head may be accomplished by a little practice, without making any relaxation of pressure necessary. If the warning should prove to be without foundation, it may be diminished by two to three pounds of additional pressure, but so gradual that none of the ornaments of the person hugged may suffer. These little accidents ruffle the temper and embitter the memory of the operation. The small affairs of the toilet are not accomplished easily, and the female mind is ruffled by the destruction of the laborious embellishments of the morning hour.

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THE SPY OF THE SHENANDOAH

Death of the Man for Whom Mosby Fought
a Duel with Lieutenant Lee.

Pardon Worsley, "the Union Spy of the Shenandoah," died at his home at Forestbrook, N. Y., August 3d, aged 67 years. Beginning life as a fancy goods merchant in Massachusetts, at the opening of the war of the rebellion he raised a company of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. This was soon afterward employed by Gen. B. F. Butler in the service of the United States, and the British provinces to look into the system of blockade-running then in vogue. In General C. A. Augur, in his report of August 25, 1865, says that it was through the instrumentality of Mr. Worsley that the extensive system of blockade-running from Baltimore and Washington was broken up.

After returning from this trip Worsley went out as a spy upon Mosby, under orders from General Augur, though not until he had returned to Boston and married Helen Isabel Francis, who survives him. Accompanied by his young wife Worsley set out, ostensibly upon a padding trip through Virginia. The real object was soon discovered by Mosby and a spy was placed upon his track. "The spy was a handsome young lady, who was to be conducted to Washington by Worsley. The Union spy was too smart to be caught, and hence used his pass through the Union lines, he conducted the lady through swamps and by-roads until she became disgusted with the trip, and she returned to Mosby convinced of the loyalty of Worsley. Mosby was not, however, convinced, and at one time placed a pistol at Worsley's head threatening to blow his brains out. The young lady interceded and Worsley's life was saved. Afterward Mosby became his friend, fighting a duel with a nephew of General Lee because Lieutenant Lee had been a guard upon Worsley and had condemned him as a spy.

On two occasions Worsley furnished information by which the Federal forces were enabled to surround the lines in which Mosby was quartered, but this dashingly rebuffed his way out and escaped. On several occasions he got information of intended raids upon Washington in time to allow the authorities to mass their forces and save the capital. At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln Worsley received command of a squad of detectives, and when Booth was killed he retired to private life. For the last ten years he has run a park restaurant in the Bradford oil field.

Italy and the Pope.

Recent developments proceeding from the Vatican, more especially the letter addressed by the Pope to Cardinal Rangone, are attracting great attention in America. Of this letter, Monsignor Galimberti, the Papal Nuncio in this capital, at an interview took place yesterday, made the following remarks: "The Pope," said he, "does not want anything from Italy but the recognition of his real living independence. But such a recognition is impossible without his territorial sovereignty. By such a concession the national unity of Italy would not be injured," continued M. Galimberti, "because the Pope, as a secular sovereign will undoubtedly be an Italian Prince. Moreover, how would it be possible for the Pope to injure the Kingdom of Italy?" On the other hand, Italy, on the whole, could not fail to be benefited both at home and abroad by the restoration of the secular power of the Pope. In Africa, for instance, as well as in other countries beyond the seas, there would be a whole army of missionaries at the service of the Pope. An understanding with the Pope would strengthen not only Italy, but also her allies. Her internal peace being restored, she would be stronger abroad. It is still a question open to debate whether the Pope should retain Rome only, or certain additional territory; and, again, whether he should exercise his sovereign authority in person or through a Governor. Those and other questions of detail have still to be settled."

Speaking of Austria, the Nuncio emphatically denied that there was any intention to introduce the Slav Liturgy into the Catholic Church. The Pope, he added, acknowledges the noble qualities of the Emperor, Francis Joseph, with whom and with whose counselors he wishes to carry on negotiations uninfluenced by parties. At the recent controversy between the Hungarian Government and the Holy See regarding the transfer of Bishop, the Nuncio acknowledged the Emperor's right in the matter.

The most of the Vienna papers, in commenting on this conversation, express the belief that the Italian people will never consent to the breaking up of the unity of the Kingdom. A reconciliation between the Vatican and the Curia is, beyond question, a thing to be desired; but, for the moment, it is impossible to see what the object is to be practically attained if the programme laid down by Pope Leo is to be taken literally.—*Venona despatch to London Standard, July 20th.*

A New Bootmaking System.

A new system of bootmaking has been perfected in which the method of securing the soles, uppers, and insoles together is the exact reverse of the ordinary wholesale system. In the latter the uppers are attached to the insoles by small tacks, the points of which in time protrude into the wearer's feet, besides which they are accompanied by other disadvantages. The sole is then scored or channelled round to receive the stitching, by which it is of course weakened and the water-resisting power greatly reduced. In the "Ab Intrar" system the tacks are driven put into the insole by a hand machine, the flat heads of the tacks being pushed towards the wearer's feet. The insole is then placed on the last with the points upwards, and the upper is pulled over them and made fast by means of a hollow tool, with which the operator passes down the leather over the point of each nail. The sole is then placed over the protruding points of the nails and hammered down, a few smart blows serving to secure the sole to the upper and insole. So perfectly are the three united that it requires tools and great force to separate them. The secret of this great cohesive power lies in the form of the nail, which has a shoulder near its point, and in section resembles the shape of a V. When driven into leather, the latter closes over the shoulder of the nail and deforms it but the most severe efforts to extract it. After the sole has been secured the heel is finished in the usual way, the time occupied in fixing the sole being about half that required in the ordinary machine-boot process. The value of the system is strongly attested by practical boot manufacturers, and it appears likely to effect a marked change in the condition of the wholesale boot manufacturing trade.—*London Times.*

Talleyrand's Brains.

Great writers, as well as minor mortals (the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, remarks), are liable to errors of fact. Victor Hugo was responsible for many mistakes in his works; but the most notorious of all, "Talleyrand's Vices," is a proof that he could be as corrupt as a special commissioner or a painstaking statistician when he liked. There is one chapter, nevertheless—and that the first in the record of "Things Seen"—which contains a statement about Talleyrand's brains that may be worth putting right before it glides into the channel of accepted history. A Parisian paper which publishes curious information (*de l'heure*) states that it was not a valet who threw Talleyrand's brains into a drain after the embalming of the body, but a pharmaceutical chemist named Micard. Talleyrand died with his physician, Dr. d'Alais (who, however, died before) and Micard, that on his death

he should be embalmed in the Egyptian manner—that is to say, incisions should be made in his corpse and aromatic ointments injected, after which the body should be taken up. The brains were to be taken out, steeped in spices, and then put back in their proper place. Micard being asked to finish the embalming agreed to it, having already taken a long time to forget all about the great diplomat's brains, and said nothing about them when he discovered his omission. At night he went out and threw them down a drain opening into the Rue St. Honoré, between the Rue Richelaine and the Rue Duphot. It was into the very same drain that the remains of Robespierre were thrown after his execution. Such is the exact version of the story as given by one who had it from Micard himself; but Victor Hugo is not to be blamed if he was misled by the reticence of the pharmaceutical chemist, who kept the secret to himself for a long time.

Scrapings of Horn to Subdue Pain.

A physician writes as follows to a contemporary: "The fine scrapings of any animal's horn steeped in vinegar and bound hot as can be borne up to a wound will subdue pain almost instantly, and effectually subdue lockjaw. I have often used this remedy, and have never had a failure. In wounds torn and lacerated, as for example, where a nail has been stepped on, penetrating the sole of the foot, and the patient wild with pain, countenance livid, teeth chattering, limbs convulsed and lockjaw seeming inevitable, with this remedy I have produced perfect quiet, quietness of muscles and freedom from pain, and even from soreness of the wound, in the space of fifteen minutes. I was called in haste to see a young man of 15 years who had stepped on a nail. I found him almost in spasms and had no remedies with me. In the house I found a powder-horn, and with a piece of glass went to scraping. As soon as I had a common thumbtack I barely covered it with vinegar and heated it hot as could be borne, and setting others to scraping, I applied it to the wound, changed often as cool, adding the scrapings accumulated, and with this treatment had the boy easy and out of danger in fifteen minutes. I know now that there is in horn that produces this effect, which I have seen many times, and have often wished there might be some preparation of this remedy a little more convenient to use than the crude material."

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Cathar is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outgrowth of appendicitis, disease of the worse type. Do not neglect to warn him; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before you go to see Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—till the streamlet becomes a restless torrent. It is the natural invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

THE STEAM ENGINE IN METEOROLOGY.—An English observer recommends the locomotive as a cheap hygrometer for farmers and others living near railroads. When the escaping steam remains long suspended, the air is near its point of saturation with moisture; but when the steam quickly disappears, as it swallowed up, the weather is dry, and there is little prospect of rain. "On a warm summer day," writes this author, "I have seen passengers train ascending a gradient under a full pressure without giving the least sign of steam to escape. At other times the cloud of steam was ten or twelve feet in length; in certain cases it was as long as the train itself; and in very damp weather it extended way beyond the rear of the train."

We know of no mode of treatment which offers, to sufferers from chronic diseases, a more certain hope of cure than that which is comprehended in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For purifying and invigorating the blood, this preparation is unequalled.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWELVE MEN at the San Joaquin Wine & Liquor street, between O and L. [sic] M. N. 10th Street.

WANTED—A GOOD TIN ROOFER. Apply 415 K street, P. S. LAWSON, 2nd floor.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO light housework, three in family, Call 130 Fourth street, between M and N. [sic] 12-13.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR COUNTRY HOME. \$100 capital required. Address CHARLES BODDERS, Auburn, Placer County, Calif.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH. \$4 per day, 3 ranch hands; 2 miflers; 3 cooks; 4 waiters; 2 drivers; 2 stable hands and cook. Female—a waitress. \$800. Call to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a Ranch, near Auburn. The man should be a good hand, and understand taking care of horses, flocks, fowl, etc., especially to sell. Also, milk, butter and chickens. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND GOOD help to build a house. Apply to Mr. F. J. Murphy, San Diego, Calif.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR TWO teams; will haul sand or coal ashes. Call or write to P. D. GARDNER, Sacramento, Calif.

WANTED—HYDRAULIC PIPE wanted.

A BOFT 500 FEET OF SECOND-HAND Hydraulic Pipe in good condition not less than 11 inches in diameter or lighter than No. 10 iron. Parties having any portion of same to condition and cash price delivered on or about a railroad station, EDWARD F. STONE, 326 Pine street, Room 4, San Francisco. [sic]

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

W. P. COLEMAN

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
235 J street, Sacramento.

FOR SALE.

50¢ Per Acre—40 Acres, One-half Mile from Florin, on the line of the Railroad. Good Fruit and Berry Land, ready for cultivation.

50¢ Per Acre—240 Acres, three miles from the city; a part of the Sargent Tract. This is an elegant place to subdivide. No. 405.

P. BOHL [1p-tp] F. A. CROUCH.

KILLIP & CO.,

Real Estate & Live Stock
AUCTIONEERS,

22 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Farming, Fruit and Vineyard Lands in Northern and Central California a Specialty.

We are prepared to place all kinds of COUNTRY PROPERTIES on the San Francisco Market, or conduct AUCTION SALES elsewhere.

Represented at Sacramento by EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary California State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose, by Messrs. MONTGOMERY & REA, Real Estate Agents.

TUESDAYS

FOR SALE—TO LET.

\$1,200 WILL BUY A ONE-ACRE HOME adjoining the city limits. House, fine clear water; family of choice, bearing fruit trees. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J. street.

\$20,000 THREE HUNDRED ACRES five miles from town, 30 acres in Alfalfa, good Buildings; the cheapest land on market for this price. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J. street.

\$3,500 WILL BUY SUBURBAN 40-ACRE tract. House, Barn, Windmill, Strawberries and Fruit Trees; one mile from "Oak Park" on Lower Stockton Road. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J. street.

\$12,800 THREE HUNDRED ACRES twenty acres Wheat and Fruit land; fine location in the country; good Buildings; fine water; land well fenced; all under irrigation; 10 miles from Sacramento; only \$40 per acre. CARL STROBEL, 321 J. street.

\$8,000 SEVENTY-THREE ACRES ONLY miles from here, on main county road, Barn, Windmill, Vineyard and Orchard, very desirable property for a home. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J. street.

FOR SALE—17 AC. OF LAND 4 MILE east of city, with fine good Buildings, Barn thereon, and Fruit Trees, consisting of Peaches, Apples, Apricots, Pears, Strawberries, etc. Apply to W. W. FOOTE, an attorney.

FOR SALE TO HOUSE BUILDERS TWO Lots, 40x120 each, to Sherman & Parker, 327 and 328, terms easy.

FOR RENT—FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS during the Fair, at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 1/2 J. street. Call once if you want Lounges, etc.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF LAND BOUND by 16th and Thirteenth, T and U streets; price reasonable, title perfect. For further particulars apply to JOHN R. KIRK, 101 J. street, JOHN GLEASON, Street Cleaner, [sic] 16th J. street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANGE-THE 30th 1/2 J. street, with Billiards and Stocks, on account of two places. Inquire at the LOVINGSTON, 101 J. street.

FOR SALE—\$600 ACRES ON THE Sacramento road, 5 miles from Sacramento; will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, or the whole will be sold in lot. For further particulars apply to JOHN D. MORRISON, 101 P. C. Humboldt county, Cal. [sic]

Mountain Home

FOR SALE.

THE MCCUMBER FLATS. BEAUTIFUL mountain home, contains 220 acres, 100 acres under cultivation and inclosed; only 8 miles from the celebrated summer resort, Mammoth Hot Springs. On the flats are fine vineyards, 20 acres alfalfa, 10 acres orchard, 10 acres strawberries, large house, 7 rooms, stable for 8 head horses; granary and out-buildings; 10 miles water and 5 miles wind, all good. Price \$1,200.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1857

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS

Farewell of Illinois, is being talked of in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Herr Motz, the boasted Anarchist, had the audacity to make application to the Courts for the privileges of citizenship, which have been refused.

Another fight between the people and police occurred in Cork yesterday, when O'Brien was brought there a prisoner.

Soldiers were killed by the populace of Tra-pani, Sicily, while engaged in disintering the city.

Governor Bartlett died at Oakland at 5 o'clock yesterday. His death was as calm as if falling into a gentle sleep.

THE DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR.

The long and agonizing suspense that has prevailed since it was announced that Governor Washington Bartlett was stricken with death, is ended, and the patient man has ceased from his sufferings. The RECORD-UNION has already spoken of Governor Bartlett as it felt. He was, though briefly in office, a good Executive, and had his life been spared, would unquestionably have administered the affairs of this State with distinguished ability, and with honor to its people and himself. What we have already said of Governor Bartlett his death emphasizes, and we cannot with any deeper sincerity or profounder sorrow speak of this deplorable loss to the State, than we have already done. A good man, a conscientious Executive, a patriotic citizen, whom the people worthily honored, is dead, and the entire State mourns its loss.

THE RECEPTION TO-MORROW.

The Veteran Firemen of New York, who are to arrive to-morrow, and spend two days with us, will receive a hearty welcome from Sacramento. The day of their activity in defending property against the assault of fire has long since gone by; their voluntary tasks have been transferred to men hired by communities, and the old veterans come to us out of a past of romance and heroism. The memory of the volunteer firemen of America in her great cities will never die out. As heroic deeds have been performed in the volunteer fire service, and as lofty and unselfish devotion to the public good been manifested by the firemen of the old days as ever characterized the heroes of battlefields or the self-sacrifice of patriots. In some of the smaller towns the volunteer system is still maintained, but it is scarcely so significant, or its standard so high, as prior to the advent of the steam fire engine and paid departments, because these isolated volunteer companies are deprived of the example, leadership and sympathy of metropolitan fire departments.

While we welcome the old firemen for the memory of their heroism in the past, we greet them as guests of intelligence and business experience of the present, who will, for a few days, view this fair land, and receive impressions that must tell for or against us. It is natural that we should put the best foot foremost, and show them selected proofs of our claims; do our best, indeed, to convince them of the exceeding strong invitation California extends to home-seeker, and of all that lies back of it. All are desirous that these New Yorkers should return home with a good report of us in their mouths. They are sensible men, and will realize that there is a fair strain of self-interest in our solicitude to impress them favorably with California. We should therefore be circumspect in our endeavors to interest them in the State. The simple truth, the truth without any concealment or exaggeration, is all we need to deal in. If we cannot stand by that, we deserve to suffer humiliation and rebuke.

It is to be hoped that the people generally will respond heartily and bountifully to the appeal of the Sacramento Examiner for assistance in entertaining these visitors. Fruits and flowers are asked for in quantity, and those who can without great sacrifice furnish vehicles for a couple of hours to aid the committees in charge, in transporting the guests about the city after the collation, are solicited to do so. There are over two hundred and fifty of the guests; several of them are notably prominent in business in New York, and all, we are assured, are people of intelligence, experience in business and industrial life, and represent good citizenship.

They will be keenly observant, in the critical vein, and will form judgments of our community that must be largely influenced by the character of their reception and the hospitality we extend. They will be solicitous to learn all they can of California, and it is therefore desirable that the thirty citizens specially chosen to be their escorts should lay aside other matters and be prompt in attendance upon this duty, and ready to impart information without intrusive solicitation. That these visitors will be hospitably entertained, goes without saying; but, nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that all those selected to be foremost as hosts, should each and everyone serve, and not trust to others filling their places.

THE FAIR AND OUR OWN PEOPLE.

In treating of the State Fair and its benefits, it is most generally looked at from the standpoint that has the stranger in view as the person most to be impressed by the exposition. While this is an entirely correct view to take of the fair, it should not be lost sight of that our own people can be greatly benefited by their observations at the fair. The San Francisco Examiner has been among the most recent of journals that have pointed out this fact. It yesterday well said: "But the benefit is very considerable to the citizen of California who has the privilege of visiting such an exhibition. Aside altogether from the opportunity afforded of social intercourse and exchange of ideas with the rest of the people of the State which he enjoys there, the visitor cannot fail to learn that he must necessarily profit from seeing the results of the industry or skill of the exhibitors, and he will be slow indeed and exceptionally lacking in intelligence and ambition if he is not invited to the adoption of better methods and more improved systems of carrying on his work, in whatever department of the wide field of industry he is a toiler."

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have a sewer constructed in the alley between L and M, from Tenth to Eleventh streets, with a flush tank at the head. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have a sewer constructed in the alley between P and Q, from Tenth to Eleventh streets, with a flush tank at the head. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have a sewer constructed in the alley between S and T, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, with a flush tank at the head. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have a sewer constructed in the alley between U and V, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, with a flush tank at the head. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have a sewer constructed in the alley between W and X, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, with a flush tank at the head. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have a sewer constructed in the alley between Y and Z, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, with a flush tank at the head. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

Notice of Street Work.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to have a sewer constructed in the alley between G and H, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, with a flush tank at the head. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

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JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1887

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Fair Programme.
Metropolitans—Theatre—Street of New York.
Farewell concert to Rev. H. C. Christian.
Concord Lodge, F. and A. M.—To night.
Cordials—Elixir—Liquor—To night.
Capital Capitol, U. S. of Pacific.
Where to get tickets.

Auction Sales.

By Bell & Co.—This morning.
W. H. Sherburne—This morning.
By D. J. Simmons & Co.—Friday.
Highland Park Tract—Saturday.

Business Advertisements.

A. & H. Heaton—Hardware, etc.
Ordinance No. 28.
Ordinance No. 27.
Ordinance No. 25.
Ordinance No. 24.
For Sale—Popular restaurant.
Weinstein & Lubin—This morning at 9.
For Sale—Two excellent bargains.
Wanted—Girl or woman.
For Sale—Four High lots.
Rooms to let, nicely furnished.
W. P. Coleman's real estate salesroom.
Big Bazaar—Bills and pool tables.
Suburban lands for sale.
D. W. Chamberlin, 615 K street.
J. J. Chay & Co.—Dry and fancy goods.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Department Suit.

The hearing of testimony upon the injunction obtained by J. T. Griffiths, President of the City Fire Department, to restrain payment of the Fire Department payroll was concluded yesterday before Judge Van Fleet in the Supreme Court. A. L. Hart and Grove L. Johnson were acting as counsel for Mr. Griffiths, and A. D. Gillis for City Auditor McKee. The day was occupied in hearing testimony as to the usage of the Board during all past administrative meetings concerning place of holding its meetings, and the manner of its action when it was re-established by resolution, which was officially entered upon the minutes of the Board. The meetings have always been held at the legally designated office, except when Mr. Griffiths was at the East, and Corcoran was confined to his bed. Slates were to his credit, and they allowed a pay-roll—no objections being made to the irregularity of the proceedings.

The manner of calling meetings was shown to have uniformly been for the President of the Board to notify the Chief Engineer of the time of meeting, and the Chief notified the members of the Board and the Secretary.

It is probable that several days will be occupied with the case.

The Grand Oak Park Addition Sale.

The great auction sale of lots in the Oak Park Addition to the city, concerning which so much has been said and published recently, takes place at 12 m. to-day. A free train will leave the depot at 11:40 a. m., to convey all who wish to attend the sale as far as Twenty-eighth and R streets, from which street and also from Twentieth and L streets, the streetcar lines terminating, there will be free transportation to Oak Park provided. A free lunch will be served on the grounds, and there will be a band of music in attendance. It is expected there will be a great number of people present Stockton, Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Marysville, and other places, arrangements having been made for their transportation at excursion rates. The desirability of the property to be disposed of has been fully set forth heretofore, and is given in such detail in advertisement on another page of this issue, that it is unnecessary to repeat it. This is the first sale of this kind that has taken place in this section of the State, and will no doubt attract great attention. The terms are easy—ten percent at fall of auctioneer's hammer, balance of one-third in ten days, and remaining two-thirds in monthly installments of \$20, with interest at five per cent.

Holiday Park Tract Sale.

Next Saturday at 10 a. m. at Army Hall, Sixth and L streets, the Holiday Park Tract, adjoining the city limits, being just below Y street, will be put up for auction in 275 lots. F. D. Myer, the owner of the property, guarantees a street railroad to be within sixty days. The ground is high and there will not be any trouble as to drainage. Pure water can be obtained at a depth of thirty feet, and city water and gas will be connected to the tract as soon as a local building inspector, with street 80 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. It is so close to the city that parties purchasing homes there will have all the advantages of city life, and yet be exempt from the taxes. Houses will be built for those desiring them, at reasonable prices, and payment in ten years, at once, balance of one-third in ten days, remaining two-thirds in monthly installments of \$10 and \$15, with five percent interest. Full particulars are given in advertisement.

The Record of a "Silurian."

(The following card is from one of the most prominent pioneer citizens of Sacramento, whose integrity is beyond question. It is published at his request, and without the knowledge of Mr. Hellbron.—Eds. Record-Union.)

Dear Record-Union: I can supplement Mr. Hellbron's record of this affair with an incident that is alike creditable to his honesty and his modesty. He bought a "Garwood property" at Sheriff's sale, subject to a mortgage. After the purchase Sacramento property very greatly depreciated, and the holder of the mortgage was apprehensive that Mr. Hellbron, who at that time was possessed of no independent means, would avail himself of his legal right to pay it in greenbacks, worth at that time about fifty cents in gold. Mr. Hellbron paid the mortgage in full in gold coin. The mortgagees insisted upon making Mr. Hellbron give a bond in settlement. He received it reluctantly, thinking like a woman when it was offered, and saying he did not want pay for being honest."

An Old Moss-backed Silurian."

Police Court.—In the Police Court yesterday sentenced in the case of Mrs. Anna Wilhelm, found guilty on Saturday of disturbing the peace, was deferred until this morning.... The cases of F. J. Sullivan, for disturbing the peace, and James Twyford, two charged with bigamy, and James Flannigan and John Doyle, petit larceny, over until to-morrow.... Wm. Hinman, arrested for having been drunk, was discharged, it being his first offense.... Mrs. Geo. Frissell, recently released from the county jail, was fined \$10 for being drunk, but the amount was withheld on her promising to leave the city.... The cases of Fred, Haw and Mrs. Haw, for disturbing the peace, were heard. They were convicted and fined \$10 each.

Monte Vista Land Company.—There were filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk articles of incorporation of the Monte Vista Land Company, organized for the purchase, improvement and sale of real estate. Capital stock \$30,000, in shares of \$2,000 each, all of which has been subscribed. Directors—G. W. Hancock, A. L. Frost, Sparrow Smith, S. S. Southworth and E. F. Taylor. The principal place of business is in Sacramento.

It is to the interest of every man and woman in Sacramento to make the auction sale a success.

Smyrna Rugs (size 18x36 inches), \$2 cents; better grade \$1. Large size (3 by 6 feet) \$5. Red House.

Upon the success of the auction sale at Oak Park depends the future real estate sales of this city.

The GLOBE Lamps complete (height twenty-three inches) \$1. Red House.

THE STATE FAIR.

A SUCCESSFUL OPENING—NUMEROUS AND HANDSOME EXHIBITS.

Some of the Leading Features—The First Day's Receipts—Programme for the Week.

Everything indicates that the thirty-fourth exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, which opened in this city, will eclipse any preceding fair held in this State. The number of entries of live stock will be greater, and embrace herds of thoroughbred that have been lately imported, and heretofore unknown upon this coast. The entries at the Pavilion are more varied and the exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products much more extensive, especially the county exhibits, which are on a grand scale. The races, considering the blooded stock entered, cannot fail to please the admirers of turf sports, and no doubt there will be a clipping of records all along the line. In point of attendance this year will likely greatly exceed that of years past, as already the daily field of entries and falls has hardly commenced. Usually the big crowd arrives on Thursday the first day that racing begins. Yesterday, however, showed up with the town full of people, and hotel men and restaurateurs did a large business. When the fact is taken into consideration that those who come to the races have not yet arrived, the conclusion that there is to be a regular jam is self evident.

THE STATE FAIR.

The horses, cattle and other live stock are arriving by every train, but as yet are not entirely entered nor placed upon exhibition. The entry clerks, both at the Park and the Pavilion, are kept busy writing out entry cards.

There is a general consensus for this being a successful fair. The people throughout the State, as a whole, are in a better financial condition than ever before. The different sections are anxious to show up their resources to the best possible advantage. The State is full of Eastern people, who will attend the fair in order to gain as much information as possible concerning California and no better opportunity than this could be afforded them.

THE PAVILION.

The Pavilion was thrown open to visitors at 7:30 p. m. yesterday, and fully nineteen-twentieths of the exhibits were in place. The attendance for the first evening was quite large. People have learned that if they wish to make a careful inspection, it is better to go to the fair in the afternoon, when the crowds are less, and the evenings of the fair is the time to attend for purpose. The electric lights were not in use last night, and the soft yellow light of the innumerable gas jets was all that could be desired. The expression of every one that entered the fair was "How beautiful!" The Directors of the fair are more than pleased with the successful opening, and declare that the showing at the Pavilion is better than any ever before, no matter where he came from.

THE ART GALLERY.

Is a grand exhibition of itself, a department in which the lovers of art can spend hours pleasantly and then not be able to see half of the pictures shown before their eyes. There are the masterpieces of the leading artists of the day, subjects in variety—patriotic, historical, sad, humorous, scenes of everyday life—all realistic.

The arrangement of the paintings, the hanging so as to secure the best light, and the arrangement of all testify to the taste and good judgment displayed in the part of the Superintendent of this department, the well-known artist, Norton Bush.

THE COUNTY EXHIBITS.

The great rivalry at this exhibition is between the county exhibits, and the good display on the part of the exhibitors is highly commendable. They are not exhibitions of big apples, pumpkins and gourds, but sumptuous collections of what California, Oregon, Washington and California industries can and do do. The exhibits go up to the thousands of varieties, and include everything that is taken from the mine, the farm, the forest and the manufacturer.

THE OLD PEOPLE GET THE CHILD.—Judge Armstrong rendered his decision in the case of the old people and the child, in the center of the building, and their concern in the property, guarantees a street railroad to be within sixty days. The ground is high and there will not be any trouble as to drainage. Pure water can be obtained at a depth of thirty feet, and city water and gas will be connected to the tract as soon as a local building inspector, with street 80 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. It is so close to the city that parties purchasing homes there will have all the advantages of city life, and yet be exempt from the taxes. Houses will be built for those desiring them, at reasonable prices, and payment in ten years, at once, balance of one-third in ten days, remaining two-thirds in monthly installments of \$10 and \$15, with five percent interest. Full particulars are given in advertisement.

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Dear Record-Union: I can supplement Mr. Hellbron's record of this affair with an incident that is alike creditable to his honesty and his modesty. He bought a "Garwood property" at Sheriff's sale, subject to a mortgage. After the purchase Sacramento property very greatly depreciated, and the holder of the mortgage was apprehensive that Mr. Hellbron, who at that time was possessed of no independent means, would avail himself of his legal right to pay it in greenbacks, worth at that time about fifty cents in gold. Mr. Hellbron paid the mortgage in full in gold coin. The mortgagees insisted upon making Mr. Hellbron give a bond in settlement. He received it reluctantly, thinking like a woman when it was offered, and saying he did not want pay for being honest."

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TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1887

PUBLISHED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third St., bet. J. and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double sheet on Saturdays.

For one year \$6.00

Postage monthly \$3.50

Subscribers served by Carriers at Five Cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had at the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsagents and Agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION

is the cheapest and most desirable Home News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year \$2.00

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as Second-class Mail.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square (5-6 of an inch), one time, \$1.00

1 square (inside position), two times, \$1.50

1 square (inside position), three times, \$2.00

1 square (inside position), four times, \$2.50

Local (*notices) cents per line, each time; average seven words to a line.

1 square in WEEKLY UNION, three times, \$2.00

Subsequent time, \$1.00

No extra charge for Cuts, which must be of solid metal.

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING CO.

82, BANCERITO, CAL.

Interstate Commission Again.

After a quite lengthy recess the Interstate Commerce Commission has again actively taken up its work of investigation. The first case engaging its attention is that instigated by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company against the lines operating through Massachusetts, Vermont and Canada to the west, which have been running lower rates from Boston to western points than to local points in Vermont, thus apparently violating the fourth section.

Lower rates were made to western points by these lines than the Boston & Albany could make under the law; hence the latter's interest in the matter. The Vermonters have eagerly improved the opportunity to aid in the attack on the Central Vermont road. The defendant roads do not deny the facts as to the rates, but base their defense on claims that they escape the condition as to "continuous carriage," that the differences between the local and through rates are not "on the same route and subject to the same circumstances of competition" as such, that the conditions as to the two sets of rates are dissimilar. Under these claims they aver that the law does not reach their case. Moreover they insist that the rates to the local points are reasonable. This will prove to be one of the most important cases before the Commission, and one that will possess elements of unusual import to lines in other parts of the country.—Railroad Review.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold at less than the multitude of low and short weight flour. Royal Baking Powder, sold in one Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO, mvs 404

I read of the various

drugs cure of

HAY FEVER

By Ely's Cream

Balm and thought

I would try once

more. In 15 minutes

I was wonderfully

helped, and now af-

ter two weeks I feel

entirely cured. The

other day I had a

very bad cold and

had to go to bed.

—Duhame, Lee, Mass.

HENRY ECKHARDT,

GUNSMITH, IMPORTER AND

Dealer in Spiced Bamboo Fly

Books, Salmon, Trout and Bass Flies

and other Fly Tackle, Twisted

and Braided Silk, Cotton

and Linen Lines, Box Boxes, Trap Baskets and

Box Traps, Spikes and Leader, Spike

Chokes, Dog Slips and Leader. No. 623

Street, send for Price List on Goods. 1404

FRANK WICKWIRE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Saddles, Harness, Blankets,

ROBES, WHIPS, ETC.

317 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED.

CANCERS, TUMORS, LICHENS, AND

OTHER SKIN DISEASES OF SURGICAL OPERATION REQUIRED.

A cure guaranteed in any case that

I undertake. Dermatitits, eczema, etc.

remedied without a physician.

Common soaps and lotions are recommended with anything of a cancerous nature are re-

quested to invest my treatment. The best

of reference given in portion that have been

cured are living in the state. Consultation free.

Office, J. H. SHERLEY, Special Agent, 1404

Frank & Terry

LUMBER COMPANY.

Main Yard and Office, No. 1320 Second street.

Branch Yard: Corner Twenty-first and J streets, 4p.m.

SACRAMENTO LUMBER CO., DEALERS IN

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS.

Main Office: Second st., bet. Land M. & Sacra'to.

Yard: Front and R streets, 4p.m.

FORTUNE TELLER,

Astrologer and Clairvoyant.

READING OF THE

Past, Present, Future.

INFORMATION GIVEN ON

Business, Love, Courtship and Marriage.

Diagnosing diseases

Parties can have Mag-

nistic Treatment.

Mrs. L. C. ANDREWS.

18 S. E. cor. Third and N st., No. 302.

ENGINEERING IN PALESTINE.

A Jordan Valley Canal That Would Submerge Its Cities.

In a review of Mr. Oliphant's book, "Haifa; or Life in Modern Palestine," the London Times says: "The author makes mention or two grand engineering projects, one of them plausible and practicable, the other very much in the air. The first is the Great Palestine Railway, which has been surveyed from Haifa far as the Jordan. The concession is held by a knot of gentlemen, some of them Moslems, others Christians, but all subjects of the Porte. His opinion is that 'a real, bona fide enterprise, and one which is likely to become a success' is a project for it will top one of the richest grain-producing districts of the East! The surveyors see no serious engineering difficulties. It crosses the Kishon by a 60-foot bridge; it runs smoothly over the wide plains of Esdraelon, and there will be a station, or rather a junction, for Nazareth. The Jordan Valley Canal is a more ambitious scheme, nor do the estimates appear to be absolutely reliable as to tempt the cautious investor. Optimists set them down at \$8,000,000 sterling, while unfriendly persons carry them so high as \$225,000,000."

"It is a wily trap attributed to George Francis Train in a lucid interval: 'In an age like ours, this should be a standing toast with all good Union men: The ladies—May they be united—to a man!'

Canon Wilberforce said a good thing in New York when he remarked that "there are too many people with too much religion to enjoy the world, and too many with too much worldliness to enjoy religion."

"Which will you have, chloriform or laughing gas?" said the dentist to his patient, about to have a tooth pulled. "Either will answer," said the customer.

"What is the difference between an angry lover and a jilted maid?" "Give it up." "Why? You are a cross beau, and the other is a cut-lass."

An exchange wants to know: "When does a woman cease to be young?" When she is dead; not an instant earlier. Art answered?

How to Increase Your Wages.

Every think knows that the man who works for you does not do more work than he is paid for in every professional business. We take it for granted that the man who will do only twenty dollars worth of work a week, for the simple reason that he has never shown his employer that he is worth more. We figure it that an employee who means to succeed has to do from ten to twenty per cent. more work than he gets actual pay for. This he has to do until he reaches a certain point, and, having reached the point, he will find that by as much as his income has increased, by so much has the demand for amount and intensity of his labor diminished. To put it briefly, the man who wants to succeed has to give dollars worth of work, the boy receiving five dollars a week should do seven dollars worth of work; when he gets to be a man and receives twenty dollars a week, he should do thirty dollars worth of work; a man receiving thirty dollars should do forty dollars worth of work, and so until, say, the salary reaches seventy-five dollars, and then the laborer can give himself somewhat of a rest—that is to say, will satisfy his employer. Labor brings its market value, and is seldom overpaid, often underpaid.

"Know How," that brings the money.—Philadelphia Ledger.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order, and when it is, food is stopped, bad cookery, mental weariness, laziness, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a great work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember: No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

How Indians Poison Their Arrows.

I explained to him what I wished to know, and, without the slightest hesitation, said to the venerable arrow-maker:

"Tell my brother all about the poisoned arrows."

"Well," said the old man, "first we take a bloated yellow rattlesnake in August, when he is most poisonous, and tie him with a forked stick to a stake; then we tease him until he is in a great rage. This is done by passing a switch over his body from his head to his tail. When he thrashes the ground and sparkles like diamonds, we shoot a deer, antelope, or some other small animal, and, tearing out the liver, throw it to the snake while it is warm and the blood is still coursing through it. The reptile will strike it again and again, and pretty soon it will turn black. When he tires the snake is teased again, and he is induced to sink his fangs into the soft flesh until all the poison has been extracted from him and the liver is reeking with it. He is then killed and the liver lifted with a sharp pole, so dangerous is it no one dares to touch it. The liver is let for about an hour, when it will be jet black and emit a strong smell. Arrows are then prepared and their heads are sharpened, and the liver is stuck on to the shaft. They are left sticking there for about an hour and a half, when they are withdrawn and dried in the sun. A thin glistening yellow sum adheres to the arrow, and if it so much as touches raw flesh it is certain to poison it to death."

I asked if Indians still used poisoned arrows. "No," he replied; "no man, Indian or white man, for years past has been shot with these arrows, and they are no longer made."—Omaha Republican.

DR. C. MC LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

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8. CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

9. CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

10. CURE FOR SCARLET FEVER.

11. CURE FOR DENGUE.

12. CURE FOR CHOLERA.

13. CURE FOR LEPROSY.

14. CURE FOR DYSMORPHIA.

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only \$3 from San
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Two Excursion Trains to Sacramento from San Francisco to the Auction Sale: 6:30 P. M. Train MONDAY, September 12th, and 7:30 A. M. Train TUESDAY, September 13, 1887. Round Trip Tickets, good to return WEDNESDAY, only \$3.

NO CITY TAXES! NO CITY TAXES!

Free Train leaves Depot at Sacramento for Oak Park on arrival of Morning Train from San Francisco, and stops at Ninth and Eighteenth streets. Conveyances FREE from Twentieth and 0 and Twenty-eighth and R streets.

Remember the Time of Sale:

Tuesday, September 13th, at 12 o'clock M.

THE SOIL is particularly adapted for cultivation of Semi-Tropical Fruits and the Choicest Plants of the Floral World.

FOR HEALTH the location has no superior, statistics of the past thirty years showing it to be the healthiest.

NO Surer or SAFER INVESTMENT can be made than to purchase a lot in Oak Park.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending for establishing factories within its confines.

OAK PARK will be made the Eden of California.

OAK PARK AVENUES are broad and will be graded, and all Semi-Tropical Fruit Trees will be set out on their borders.

THE BOOM has just reached Sacramento. These lots will double in value inside of a year. Don't get left.

TWENTY-TWO PASSENGER TRAINS arrive and depart each day from Sacramento; five daily trains between San Francisco and Sacramento.

A FRANCHISE HAS JUST BEEN GRANTED BY THE TRUSTEES FOR AN

 ELECTRIC RAILROAD,
AND IT WILL BE IMMEDIATELY BUILT

To Connect Oak Park with the Railroad to Sacramento.

PURE AND COOL WATER IN ABUNDANCE AT A DEPTH OF 35ft.

CITY WATER AND GAS

Will be conveyed to the Park as soon as a sufficient number of takers can be secured to justify it.

SACRAMENTO is the fruit and trade center of the coast.

SEVEN HUNDRED CAR-LOADS of FRUIT already shipped from Sacramento this season.

THE GENTLEMEN who purchased this Park are among the Leading Citizens of Sacramento, and their reputation is pledged to make this one of the Finest Parks in the State. No catch-penny; but the Truth.

ALL FRUIT is shipped to the East from this point over the Central Pacific Railroad, all other routes being too hot to admit of shipment. In 1885 1,018 carloads went through, and this year they will far exceed that number, this being the starting point and nearer the Eastern market by a day and a half than many other points. Lands should sell for a considerable advance, and are worth it, owing to the fact that fruit can remain upon the trees one day, and, in some instances, two days longer than in other locations, consequently the fruit is in much better condition when it reaches its journey's end, by reason of its not having been picked so long.

LOOK AT THESE TERMS---THE LIKE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT AN AUCTION SALE IN THIS STATE: Ten per cent. at fall of Auctioneer's hammer; balance of one-third in ten days; remaining two-thirds in monthly installments of \$20, with interest at 5 per cent. ALL TAXES PAID THIS YEAR.

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